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## Senegal

### Grain and Feed

## Update: West Africa Regional Rice Annual 2008

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**Report Highlights:**

Since its original publication in February 2008, this report has been updated to reflect the rapid increase in rice prices, the resulting concerns related to food inflation and food security and the policy response. There has been tremendous response on the parts of governments, international organizations, NGOs and bilateral donors to address the potential for increasing rice production in West Africa. While it will be difficult to increase production significantly in 2008 due to lack of available inputs (such as land, water, irrigation, credit, seed and fertilizer), a slight increase is feasible if farmers intensify production and divert resources from crops into rice.

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## **Executive Summary**

Since its original publication in February 2008, this report has been updated to reflect the rapid increase in rice prices, the resulting concerns related to food inflation and food security and the policy response. There has been a tremendous response on the part of governments, international organizations, NGOs and bilateral donors to address the potential for increasing rice production in West Africa. While it will be difficult to increase production significantly in 2008 due to lack of available inputs (such as land, water, irrigation seed and fertilizer), a slight increase is feasible if farmers intensify production and divert resources from other crops into rice. Any significant response will require the immediate subsidization of seeds and other inputs, since the planting season is approaching rapidly. There is a limited supply of certified seeds currently available. Some governments have signaled this support, but the results remain to be seen. In the meantime, a more constructive approach is to focus on production potential for 2009 and 2010 by replicating high quality seeds and training extension agents and farmers. The West African Rice Development Center (WARDA) based in Cotonou, Benin has developed a proposal to increase rice production by 1 million tons for its 21 member countries in West, East and Central Africa.

With a continuous increase in urban population and shifting consumption patterns, the demand for rice in West Africa is still high and local production barely meets half of the needs. In the major rice production countries such as Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, and Senegal, irrigation schemes are expanding with the support of donors. Despite these efforts, the domestic production capacity is still limited as the result of high initial investment and production costs, low yields and competing lower-cost imports. Area harvested has been fairly stable for the same reasons, and total acreage is about 2 million ha per year. In 2007 total production of milled rice in Sahelian countries plus Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea is estimated at 2.0 million tons - slightly lower than 2006 production which is estimated at 2.4 million. In 2008, a slight increase in production across the region is forecast as a result of high prices and an expected producer response.

Consumption continues to increase steadily as the result of increasing population and expanding urbanization. Per capita consumption needs are estimated at up to 70 kg per year in Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire, 57 kg in Mali and 26-28 kg in Mauritania and Niger and as low as 11-15 kg in Burkina and the Gambia. Historically consumers have preferred imported rice despite the improvements made in the milling of local rice in major rice consuming countries, namely Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal. Despite high prices, imported rice remains the best option for meeting localized cereal deficits for the remainder of 2007/08 through October – primarily in Senegal, Mauritania and Niger.

West Africa still accounts for a fairly large share in the world rice market (nearly 8% of imports) and is still the leading importing region on the continent. Broken, semi-milled and wholly milled rice are the most imported grades. Imports of cargo rice and paddy are limited, usually through food aid programs. Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire are the leading rice importers, as the two countries import nearly 60% of the French speaking West Africa region's rice imports (excluding Nigeria and Ghana). Despite the growing political commitment to increasing and improving domestic production in most countries, which has been prompted by high prices and instability of the international markets, the demand for imports has been steady over the last two years. Post estimates total imports down slightly by 4% in 2007 compared to the previous year due to higher prices and increased domestic production of other cereals (millet, sorghum, corn). Assuming an increase in domestic production and continued

high prices on the international market, imports in the 2008/09 marketing year are expected to decline further.

Although the market of domestic rice is being developed in Cote d'Ivoire and Mali with the involvement of local millers and traders, it has been less competitive than that imported rice, primarily because of inefficient milling infrastructure and equipment, lack of market outlets, and limited direct financial support. The retail price of local rice has been higher in most countries than that of highly consumed imported rice, however this situation has inverted in the past month.

Exchange Rate: U.S. \$1 = CFA Franc 424 on May 2, 2008.

Summary Table Production, Imports, Consumption								
Countries	Area Harvested <sup>1</sup> (x1000 ha)		Production, Milled <sup>2</sup> (X 1000 MT)		Imports (x 1000 MT)		Consumption <sup>3</sup> (x 1000 MT)	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
<b>Benin</b>	27	28	77	62	691	765	486	494
<b>Burkina</b>	50	50	62	68	178	218	240	286
<b>Cape Verde</b>	0	0	0	0	35	19	35	19
<b>Chad</b>	81	80	81	76	12.4	12.4 est.	69 est.	70 est.
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	500	633	700	728	899	980 est.	1,599	1,615
<b>Gambia</b>	21	23	12	13	Na	Na	73	75
<b>Guinea</b>	758	788	550	524	200 est.	125 est.	592	621
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	65	65	58	53	40	87	90	176
<b>Mali</b>	414	377	660	703	125	193	785	836
<b>Mauritania</b>	18	18	37	44	22	36	75	77
<b>Niger</b>	21	22	36	46	176	125	170	171
<b>Senegal</b>	97	99	160	158	800	1,087	825	900
<b>Total</b>	2,051	2,103	2,433	2,475	3,178	3,647	5,039	5,340

Note: A significant amount of Benin's imports are re-exported to Niger and Nigeria, and a share of Senegal's imports is re-exported to neighboring countries including Gambia. Other major rice producing and consuming countries in the region not included in this report are Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nigeria which are covered by FAS Lagos.

## Production

Based on assessments conducted by CILSS<sup>4</sup> member countries, overall rough grain production is estimated at nearly 15 million tons in 2007. This corresponds to an available production of 13 million tons. Significant deficits were reported in Senegal (-24%), Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, The Gambia, and Cape Verde. Post estimated that the 2007/08 rice production in CILSS countries plus Cote d'Ivoire, Benin and Guinea will remain stable at about 2.0 million tons despite a slight increase in area planted and expansion of irrigation schemes. This stagnation is primarily due to a slight

<sup>1</sup> CILSS Country Grain Reports and Forecasts "Bilans Cerealiers" – 2007/08. Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, and Cote d'Ivoire; Post estimates for other countries

<sup>2</sup> CILSS Country Grain Reports and Forecasts "Bilans Cerealiers" – 2007/08. Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, and Cote d'Ivoire

<sup>3</sup> Post Estimates based on supply, population growth and trade trends.

<sup>4</sup> Inter-State Committee for the Control of Drought and Desertification in the Sahel (List members here)

decrease in production in Guinea, and a steady decrease in most small producing countries. The last minute provision of seed and fertilizer subsidies, as well as the intensification of production by producers across the region is likely to result in a slight increase in production for 2008/09. Production will be constrained by lack of credit, land, water, quality seeds and fertilizers.

## **Consumption**

Changing consumption habits in urban and rural areas caused by increasing population and rapid urbanization places rice among the major staples in West Africa. WARDA estimates the average per capita consumption at 45 kg. Based on that threshold, West African countries can be divided in two groups: a group of countries with low per capita consumption (less than 45 kg) and a group of countries with significantly higher per capita consumption. Low per capita countries include The Gambia (25), Mauritania (32), Burkina (11), Chad (7) and Niger (14). Senegal (70), Guinea (69), Cote d'Ivoire (66), Mali (59), Guinea Bissau (56), and Benin (48) are among the major rice consumer countries. Consumption rates have increased in almost all countries over the last five years, notably Cote d'Ivoire by 7.5%, Benin 47%, Mali 14%, Guinea 1.7%, and Senegal 0.1%<sup>5</sup>. Countries such as The Gambia, Niger, Burkina and Niger have reported lower rate of consumption over the last five years. However, lack of reliable data on the trade (re-exports) between coastal and the landlocked Sahelian countries may explain the relative high increase in consumption in Benin and the decrease in Niger.

Because of the low quality and relatively prices of various domestic rice grades marketed locally, consumers tend to prefer imported rice. While 100% broken is preferred in Senegal, consumers in other countries absorb a mix of full broken and longer grains in their diets.

## **Trade**

West Africa remains the leading import region of Africa. Domestic production is still far from meeting the growing demand in West African countries.

In 2007, Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire remain the leading rice importers, importing 1,087,000 and 980,000 tons respectively. Cote d'Ivoire imports remain stable compared to the previous year and Senegal's imports increased by nearly 35% (accurate information on re-exports is currently not available). Other major importers include Benin with 767,000 tons - most of it being smuggled to neighboring Nigeria or re-exported to landlocked Niger. Benin locally-used imports are reported to be around 432,000 tons. Burkina and Mali shipments transit mainly through the port of Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (216,000 tons in 2006)<sup>6</sup> and less through Dakar, Senegal. Broken or semi-milled rice make up most of the bulk of imported rice, and shipments of husked brown rice and paddy are limited and make up most concessional imports. Thailand, India, China and Brazil were the leading export countries in 2007, with Thailand shipping nearly 100% of imports in Senegal, 98% in Benin and 60% in Cote d'Ivoire.

Thailand is the leading export country supplying nearly all broken rice imported in 2007 in Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire. Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina who were among the leading export countries in 2006, did not ship to these two countries in 2007 (source: Global Trade Atlas). Only India has shipped limited quantities (68,000 tons)

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<sup>5</sup> WARDA, 2007

<sup>6</sup> Consult. [www.sgconsult.com](http://www.sgconsult.com), May 2007.

to Cote d'Ivoire. This confirms the instability of the regional rice market and the domination of Thailand over the other Asian traditional exporters such as India and Vietnam. The Latin American countries, which have regularly exported broken rice to Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire since 2003, seem to have stopped their shipments in 2007 - probably due to increase in domestic demand and higher prices.

Shipments of semi or wholly milled rice to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal totaled nearly 1.3 million tons in 2007. Cote d'Ivoire and Benin are the leading importers of these rice grades with respectively 495,000 tons (down from 604,000 in 2006) and 748,000 tons (up from 679,000 in 2006). Imports of these grades are lower in Senegal, only 17,000 tons. India, Thailand, China and Brazil dominate this market. U.S. shipments to these countries totaled nearly 600 tons in 2007 down from 5,000 tons in 2006 and consisted mostly of food aid.

United States remains the main exporter of brown husked and paddy rice to the sub-region, primarily to Benin and Burkina. U.S. shipments to these countries totaled 7,000 tons in 2006. No shipments were reported in 2007

### **Trade Policy**

See GAIN Report Number: [SG7003](#).

### **Stocks**

As can be imagined, no country in the region has what it considers being comfortable rice stocks for the next quarter ending in October 2008. 2007/2008 provisional cereal production for CILSS countries is estimated at nearly 15 million tons, which is equivalent to the 2006/2007 production and 17% higher than the average over the last five years. Compared to that average production is higher in all countries except in Senegal (-11%) and Cape Verde (-46%). The situation in West Africa's coastal countries remained also satisfactory for the total cereal balance sheet. Coarse cereals should be therefore available in most countries if local markets operate properly. However, cereal export bans in Mali and Burkina Faso have exacerbated regional deficits in Niger, Mauritania and Senegal, with Senegal and Mauritania relying on imports to meet nearly 70 % of their cereal needs. These countries, along with Cote d'Ivoire, are heavily dependent on rice imports. In Senegal, the shortfall in the production of other coarse grains (millet (-27) sorghum (-2%)) will likely induce an increase in rice imports over the next market year.

### **Policy**

#### **Country and Regional Policy Initiatives**

#### **SENEGAL**

In response to the growing public protests against the rising prices of rice, the GOS decided to suspend temporary import duties and taxes on rice, and subsidize the market price in order to keep it at a reasonably acceptable level. The GOS has also set an official reference price at CFA 280 (67 cents) per kilo, which is hardly respected by retailers despite the monitoring of the application of this policy by government commercial services. Prices have risen as high as 300-350 CFA.

With the increasing price of rice in the local market driven by the scarcity of rice in the international market and export restrictions from Senegal's major suppliers (Thailand, India, Brazil), the GOS has also decided to engage into a longer term response by launching an ambitious national rice development program with the objective of being self-sufficient by the Year 2015. The quantitative targets of this National Rice Program is set at 1 million tons of milled rice by 2015<sup>7</sup>, equivalent to 1.5 million paddy rice, which will serve a projected population of 14 millions. This will require ultimately the cultivation of 130,720<sup>8</sup> hectares including nearly 116,000 ha in the Senegal River Valley regions. This target is extremely ambitious and cannot be realized without significant investment – the development of the area and seed stock needed would take two years at a minimum.

## **MALI**

Like Senegal, the GOM has also taken a structural decision to face the food crisis by launching a rice production program with the short term objective of increasing local production up to 1.6 million tons of paddy rice or 1 million ton of milled rice by the end of the 2008-2009 growing season. The overall cost of this program is estimated at CFA 42.6 billion (nearly \$101 million). This cost includes CFA 10.7 billion of government subsidies for the purchase of inputs and the financing of technical assistance. Farmers will be provided with equipment and tools through loans allocated to farmers associations by local banks and microfinance institutions. The GOM will lower its operations spending in order to fund the subsidies. The market price of local milled rice is also by the GOM at CFA 300 (71 cents) per kilogram, as a measure for protecting producers. Again, such ambitious gains in production are unlikely in the 2008/09 growing season which has already begun.

## **COTE D'IVOIRE**

With the increasing social turmoil over the last months in the streets of Cote d'Ivoire due to increasing prices of major commodities including rice, the GOCI took emergency measures to curb the rise in prices and bring the prices of basic commodities back to their pre-increase levels. These measures include the temporary suspension of import duties and taxes on rice, and the intervention of government commercial services for the monitoring of the implementation of these measures and the protection of consumers. In addition, the GOCI has engaged in negotiations with various stakeholders involved in the production and trading of rice and other cereals in order to come up with long term strategies, including the development of the ongoing rice program.

## **Regional Initiatives**

The West Africa Rice Development Center (WARDA) and the International Center for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development (IFDC) have developed an Emergency Initiative aimed at increasing significantly rice production in the WARDA member countries by about 1 million tons of paddy rice in 2009. The ultimate objective of this

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<sup>7</sup> Production milestones are established as follows:

1. 2008: 350,000 tons of milled rice (515,000 tons of paddy);
2. 2010: 556,000 tons of milled rice (820,000 tons of paddy);
3. 2012: 825,000 tons of milled rice (1,213,000 tons of paddy)<sup>7</sup>;
4. 2015: 1,000,000 tons of milled rice (1,500,000 tons of paddy)

<sup>8</sup> Rice lands represent only 6% of cultivated land, estimated at 2 million hectares.

program is to reduce the need for rice imports and the associated drain on foreign currency reserves. This will be achieved through improved farmers' access to rice seed and fertilizer and extension of best-bet rice technologies. The program aims to provide 20,000 tons of certified rice seed and 82,000 tons of mineral fertilizer inputs to 1.5 million farmers in 2009 through existing distribution channels, such as the private sector, government and non-government agencies. In 2008 and 2009, WARDA and IFDC aim to serve 63,000 farmers who will access to these technologies through training and extension services.

## **Marketing**

The rice market in French speaking West Africa has totally liberalized, although a relatively small number of traders are involved in the import and wholesale segments. The marketing of local rice is limited and highly fragmented in most countries. Unlike in Senegal where most importers are not involved in the trading of local rice, the marketing of local rice is also controlled by some of the major importers in Mali and Cote d'Ivoire. Most post-harvest processing is done through small threshing and dehulling machines in most countries. Investment in larger rice mills is currently limited. Small rice traders and producers are involved in the marketing of local rice and there is a certain price harmonization at the producer, wholesale, and retail levels. Inefficient market outlets and marketing infrastructure, and lack of access to credit for producers and traders continue to discourage and limit investments in production, processing and marketing of domestic rice. Government support of, and the private sector's involvement in the marketing of local rice remains limited.

U.S. rice has gained a good reputation in West Africa and importers' (including government) requests for U.S milled long grain rice is growing, primarily as the U.S. is one of the only remaining suppliers in the world. The potential to develop an appreciation for U.S. rice exists, both through commercial and food aid shipments.

**Benin  
Rice, Milled**

	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008	MM/YYYY
<b>Area Harvested</b>	27	0	27	30	0	28	0	0	30	(1000 HA)
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Milled Production</b>	52	0	77	50	0	62	0	0	66	(1000 MT)
<b>Rough Production</b>	81	0	120	78	0	97	0	0	103	(1000 MT)
<b>Milling Rate (.9999)</b>	6400	0	6400	6400	0	6400	0	0	6400	(1000 MT)
<b>MY Imports</b>	175	0	691	175	0	766	0	0	700	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Imports</b>	175	0	691	175	0	766	0	0	700	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Supply</b>	227	0	768	225	0	828	0	0	766	(1000 MT)
<b>MY Exports</b>	0	0	282	0	0	334	0	0	330	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Exports</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		(1000 MT)
<b>Total Consumption</b>	227	0	486	225	0	494	0	0	436	(1000 MT)
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Distribution</b>	227	0	768	225	0	828	0	0	766	(1000 MT)
<b>Yield (Rough)</b>	3	0	4.444444	2.6	0	3.464286	0	0	3.433333	(MT/HA)

**Burkina  
Rice, Milled**

	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008	MM/YYYY
<b>Area Harvested</b>	50	0	50	50	0	50	0	0	51	(1000 HA)
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Milled Production</b>	70	0	62	65	0	68	0	0	70	(1000 MT)
<b>Rough Production</b>	108	0	95	100	0	105	0	0	108	(1000 MT)
<b>Milling Rate (.9999)</b>	6500	0	6500	6500	0	6500	0	0	6500	(1000 MT)
<b>MY Imports</b>	100	0	178	195	0	218	0	0	190	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Imports</b>	100	0	178	195	0	218	0	0	190	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b>	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Supply</b>	170	0	240	260	0	286	0	0	260	(1000 MT)
<b>MY Exports</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Exports</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Consumption</b>	170	0	240	260	0	286	0	0	260	(1000 MT)
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Distribution</b>	170	0	240	260	0	286	0	0	260	(1000 MT)
<b>Yield (Rough)</b>	2.16	0	1.9	2	0	2.1	0	0	2.117647	(MT/HA)

**Cote d'Ivoire  
Rice, Milled**

	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008	MM/YYYY
<b>Area Harvested</b>	500	0	500	500	0	633	0	0	640	(1000 HA)
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	158	0	158	158	0	7	110	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Milled Production</b>	600	0	700	600	0	728	0	0	730	(1000 MT)
<b>Rough Production</b>	1091	0	1273	1091	0	1324	0	0	1327	(1000 MT)
<b>Milling Rate (.9999)</b>	5500	0	5500	5500	0	5500	0	0	5500	(1000 MT)
<b>MY Imports</b>	800	0	964	650	0	980	0	0	800	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Imports</b>	750	0	964	650	0	980	0	0	800	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Supply</b>	1558	0	1822	1408	0	1715	110	0	1530	(1000 MT)
<b>MY Exports</b>	0	0	216	0	0	100	0	0	100	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Exports</b>	0	0	216	0	0	100	0	0	100	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Consumption</b>	1400	0	1599	1298	0	1615	0	0	1430	(1000 MT)
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	158	0	7	110	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Distribution</b>	1558	0	1822	1408	0	1715	0	0	1530	(1000 MT)
<b>Yield (Rough)</b>	2.182	0	2.546	2.182	0	2.091627	0	0	2.073438	(MT/HA)

**Mali  
Rice, Milled**

	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008	MM/YYYY
<b>Area Harvested</b>	414	0	414	400	0	377	0	0	390	(1000 HA)
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	(1000 MT)
<b>Milled Production</b>	660	0	660	627	0	703	0	0	796	(1000 MT)
<b>Rough Production</b>	1000	0	1000	950	0	1065	0	0	1206	(1000 MT)
<b>Milling Rate (.9999)</b>	6600	0	6600	6600	0	6600	0	0	6600	(1000 MT)
<b>MY Imports</b>	125	0	125	125	0	193	0	0	200	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Imports</b>	125	0	125	125	0	193	0	0	200	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Supply</b>	785	0	785	752	0	896	0	0	1006	(1000 MT)
<b>MY Exports</b>	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	100	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Exports</b>	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Consumption</b>	785	0	785	752	0	836	0	0	906	(1000 MT)
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Distribution</b>	785	0	785	752	0	896	0	0	1006	(1000 MT)
<b>Yield (Rough)</b>	2.415459	0	2.415459	2.375	0	2.824934	0	0	3.092308	(MT/HA)

**Niger  
Rice, Milled**

	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008	MM/YYYY
<b>Area Harvested</b>	23	0	21	23	0	22	0	0	22	(1000 HA)
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Milled Production</b>	51	0	39	39	0	46	0	0	48	(1000 MT)
<b>Rough Production</b>	77	0	59	59	0	70	0	0	73	(1000 MT)
<b>Milling Rate (.9999)</b>	6600	0	6600	6600	0	6600	0	0	6600	(1000 MT)
<b>MY Imports</b>	10	0	176	10	0	125	0	0	170	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Imports</b>	10	0	176	15	0	125	0	0	170	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Supply</b>	61	0	215	49	0	171	0	0	218	(1000 MT)
<b>MY Exports</b>	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	10	(1000 MT)
<b>TY Exports</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Consumption</b>	61	0	170	49	0	171	0	0	208	(1000 MT)
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
<b>Total Distribution</b>	61	0	215	49	0	171	0	0	218	(1000 MT)
<b>Yield (Rough)</b>	3.347826	0	2.809524	2.565217	0	3.181818	0	0	3.318182	(MT/HA)

Senegal Rice, Milled										
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	97	97	97	97	0	99	0	0	100	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	160	160	160	95	95	95	80	0	203	(1000 MT)
Milled Production	160	160	160	160	0	158	0	0	170	(1000 MT)
Rough Production	246	246	246	246	0	243	0	0	262	(1000 MT)
Milling Rate (.9999)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500	0	0	6500	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	800	800	800	750	0	1087	0	0	800	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	800	800	800	725	0	1087	0	0	800	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	1120	1120	1120	1005	95	1340	80	0	1173	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	200	200	200	100	0	237	0	0	100	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	825	825	825	825	0	900	0	0	900	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	95	95	95	80	0	203	0	0	173	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	1120	1120	1120	1005	0	1340	0	0	1173	(1000 MT)
Yield (Rough)	2.536082	2.536082	2.536082	2.536082	0	2.454545	0	0	2.62	(MT/HA)